

A MANIAC AND HIS PISTOL.

THE SHOTS RING OUT ON THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

The lunatic in a gallery had the drop on a room full of speculators. A wild stampede for shelter—Two men on the floor badly wounded—A woman in the opposite gallery hit—Hard work to save the man from a lynching when the fusillade ended—A man turned loose from an insane asylum a few months ago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Cassius Belden, a carriage painter, residing at 3655 Madison avenue, entered the men's gallery of the Board of Trade at 11:45 o'clock this morning. took a deliberate survey of the crowded scene below him, drew a revolver, and began shooting. Before he was overpowered he had very seriously wounded Ammi Bennett, Secretary of the Board of Trade Mutual Benefit Association, and shattered the face of C. W. Howell, one of the chief clerks of the Board of Trade. A Union Telegraph Company, who happened to be crossing the floor at the time the shots were fired, Mrs. W. W. Lewis of Titusville, Pa., was seated beside her husband in the north gallery when Belden began to shoot, and one of the shots entered the middle of her back, inducing a severe hemorrhage, which she died of a few minutes later. She fell to the floor, and Bennett passed through the back of her neck and remained imbedded in the tissues at the base of the cerebellum, and the surgeons are chary of attempting an operation in the weakened state of that patient.

The shot which struck Howell hit him on the right side of the face, severing it and striking out his teeth. It was a terrible wound, and apparently from a weapon of large calibre.

When the red-headed man entered the gallery, though his actions were strange and he was muttering to himself, little attention was paid to him by the crowd who stood beside him until he suddenly dropped a pistol from his hand, and the speaker commenced firing. The weapon seemed to be directed toward the gallery, which ever since the rush of World's Fair visitors has been specially set apart for the use of women and children, and Mrs. Lewis was injured by one of the two bullets which the maniac fired in that direction.

At the third shot the man seemed to stop, and the floor of the house, which was crowded with brokers, he pulled the trigger a third time, and Bennett staggered and fell. The fourth shot, by a miracle, found a resting place in the pine floor, but the fifth struck Howell full on the side of the face.

All this time the men in the gallery who stood about Belden made no attempt to stop him, and the scene which followed was indescribable. When the brokers realized that they were targets they threw themselves behind any shelter they could find. Some flung themselves headlong through the doorway into the broad passages, which speedily became filled with the struggling mass of men. Others buried themselves at full length on the floor and sought thus to escape the bullets which were flying overhead. A multitude of panic-stricken men jumped over the telegraph counters and the tumult was intense.

Suddenly a cool-headed man was seen to leap from the started throng and make his way to the gallery where the red-headed man stood with his revolver defying the panic-stricken crowd below him. It was young Tom Barrett of the firm of Hayden & Co., and a noted amateur boxer and athlete. He rushed into the gallery and confronted the assassin. The man raised the pistol. He had one shot in his hand. It was a case of life and death with Barrett. He did not flinch, and the man fell hand shot on, and the man fell hand stunned in corner. Before he could rise Barrett flung himself upon him and wrested away his pistol.

For a moment the maniac struggled, and almost succeeded in shaking off the grasp of his captor. But Barrett stuck to him like a leech, dodging the heavy blows the man rained on him, and some men jumping in, the prisoner was subdued.

Then from the pandemonium below arose a cry from the throats of 2,000 excited men thirsting for vengeance. "Lynch him! Lynch him! Throw him over!" was the cry. Up the heavy iron staircase the man was hoisted, and the crowd, now swarmed by the hundreds. If the mob could get at him he was edging to the stairs, and it looked for five minutes as if that would be his fate.

Tom Barrett, reinforced by Henry Hudlum, H. Waters, and Dick Eustace, fought against the crowd. Half a dozen of the directors, who had rushed to the scene of the disturbance from the adjacent Board rooms, took in the situation, and a group of men, who were clamorous in endeavoring to save the man from the fury of the mob. For over six minutes they struggled and fought and hauled. Then by a concentrated rush they forced their way through the crowd and rushed their prisoner to a place of safety in one of the Board rooms.

Even then, however, the enraged brokers were not contented. They set up a loud shout and rushed for the private offices. The great room was thronged with men, who were firing at the man, who was being hoisted up the stairs. The crowd of men were cut and bruised, and some were killed. The man was hoisted up the stairs, and the crowd of men were cut and bruised, and some were killed.

Realizing that the lunatic was going to empty every chamber in his revolver at the crowd, everybody was running for safety. The crowd, however, with ordinary courage, seized upon the man, and he was hoisted up the stairs, and the crowd of men were cut and bruised, and some were killed.

Realizing that the lunatic was going to empty every chamber in his revolver at the crowd, everybody was running for safety. The crowd, however, with ordinary courage, seized upon the man, and he was hoisted up the stairs, and the crowd of men were cut and bruised, and some were killed.

THE REVOLT IN ARGENTINA.

Col. Espina Likely to be Shot as a Traitor for Inciting Rebellion.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 27.—The officers and crew of the Government naval squadron of the coast yesterday, and which were captured, were indicted to revolt by Col. Espina. The officers and members of the crews gave their capture information which, when it was laid before the Government, led to orders being issued to capture the rebels. The rebels were taken into custody, and the probabilities are that they will be shot as traitors.

The Government has asked Congress to authorize the prosecution of Gen. Alem on the charge of subverting the army to rebellion.

Chicago and Return, via Erie, Sept. 28.—A train of 100 cars, loaded with passengers, left Chicago at 11:30 a.m. for Erie, Pa. The train was composed of 100 cars, loaded with passengers, and was the first train to leave Chicago since the strike.

Chicago and Return, via Erie, Sept. 28.—A train of 100 cars, loaded with passengers, left Chicago at 11:30 a.m. for Erie, Pa. The train was composed of 100 cars, loaded with passengers, and was the first train to leave Chicago since the strike.

Chicago and Return, via Erie, Sept. 28.—A train of 100 cars, loaded with passengers, left Chicago at 11:30 a.m. for Erie, Pa. The train was composed of 100 cars, loaded with passengers, and was the first train to leave Chicago since the strike.

Chicago and Return, via Erie, Sept. 28.—A train of 100 cars, loaded with passengers, left Chicago at 11:30 a.m. for Erie, Pa. The train was composed of 100 cars, loaded with passengers, and was the first train to leave Chicago since the strike.

Chicago and Return, via Erie, Sept. 28.—A train of 100 cars, loaded with passengers, left Chicago at 11:30 a.m. for Erie, Pa. The train was composed of 100 cars, loaded with passengers, and was the first train to leave Chicago since the strike.

Chicago and Return, via Erie, Sept. 28.—A train of 100 cars, loaded with passengers, left Chicago at 11:30 a.m. for Erie, Pa. The train was composed of 100 cars, loaded with passengers, and was the first train to leave Chicago since the strike.

Chicago and Return, via Erie, Sept. 28.—A train of 100 cars, loaded with passengers, left Chicago at 11:30 a.m. for Erie, Pa. The train was composed of 100 cars, loaded with passengers, and was the first train to leave Chicago since the strike.

Chicago and Return, via Erie, Sept. 28.—A train of 100 cars, loaded with passengers, left Chicago at 11:30 a.m. for Erie, Pa. The train was composed of 100 cars, loaded with passengers, and was the first train to leave Chicago since the strike.

Chicago and Return, via Erie, Sept. 28.—A train of 100 cars, loaded with passengers, left Chicago at 11:30 a.m. for Erie, Pa. The train was composed of 100 cars, loaded with passengers, and was the first train to leave Chicago since the strike.

Chicago and Return, via Erie, Sept. 28.—A train of 100 cars, loaded with passengers, left Chicago at 11:30 a.m. for Erie, Pa. The train was composed of 100 cars, loaded with passengers, and was the first train to leave Chicago since the strike.

VAN ALLEN'S APPOINTMENT.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY EXPLAINS HIS CONNECTION WITH IT.

Mr. Bennett's Imputation that He Considered a Bargain of Office for Money—His Attitude Properly Set Forth by The Sun, Whose Article the Ex-Secretary Forwarded to President Cleveland.

Mr. William C. Whitney made public yesterday the following letter, a copy of which is sent to the New York World. It is a letter to the President of the United States, and is a copy of a letter which he wrote to the President of the United States, and is a copy of a letter which he wrote to the President of the United States.

Mr. Bennett's Imputation that He Considered a Bargain of Office for Money—His Attitude Properly Set Forth by The Sun, Whose Article the Ex-Secretary Forwarded to President Cleveland.

Mr. Bennett's Imputation that He Considered a Bargain of Office for Money—His Attitude Properly Set Forth by The Sun, Whose Article the Ex-Secretary Forwarded to President Cleveland.

Mr. Bennett's Imputation that He Considered a Bargain of Office for Money—His Attitude Properly Set Forth by The Sun, Whose Article the Ex-Secretary Forwarded to President Cleveland.

Mr. Bennett's Imputation that He Considered a Bargain of Office for Money—His Attitude Properly Set Forth by The Sun, Whose Article the Ex-Secretary Forwarded to President Cleveland.

Mr. Bennett's Imputation that He Considered a Bargain of Office for Money—His Attitude Properly Set Forth by The Sun, Whose Article the Ex-Secretary Forwarded to President Cleveland.

Mr. Bennett's Imputation that He Considered a Bargain of Office for Money—His Attitude Properly Set Forth by The Sun, Whose Article the Ex-Secretary Forwarded to President Cleveland.

Mr. Bennett's Imputation that He Considered a Bargain of Office for Money—His Attitude Properly Set Forth by The Sun, Whose Article the Ex-Secretary Forwarded to President Cleveland.

Mr. Bennett's Imputation that He Considered a Bargain of Office for Money—His Attitude Properly Set Forth by The Sun, Whose Article the Ex-Secretary Forwarded to President Cleveland.

Mr. Bennett's Imputation that He Considered a Bargain of Office for Money—His Attitude Properly Set Forth by The Sun, Whose Article the Ex-Secretary Forwarded to President Cleveland.

CLEVELAND'S MONEY VIEWS.

THE PRESIDENT WRITES A LETTER TO GOV. NORTHEN OF GEORGIA.

He Says He Wants a Safe and Simple Currency, and Does Not Want to Be Responsible to Any Laborer or Farmer for a Shrinkage in Purchasing Power—Within the Limits of Sound Currency He is a Friend of Silver—Announced at the Senate—No Patching of the Sherman Law.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 27.—The Constitution tomorrow will print a letter from President Cleveland to Gov. Northen, in which the President gives his views on the financial question at some length. The letter is in reply to one written by Gov. Northen on Sept. 15.

The Governor refused to give his letter out for publication, but it is known that the President's views on the financial question are at some length. The letter is in reply to one written by Gov. Northen on Sept. 15.

The Governor refused to give his letter out for publication, but it is known that the President's views on the financial question are at some length. The letter is in reply to one written by Gov. Northen on Sept. 15.

The Governor refused to give his letter out for publication, but it is known that the President's views on the financial question are at some length. The letter is in reply to one written by Gov. Northen on Sept. 15.

The Governor refused to give his letter out for publication, but it is known that the President's views on the financial question are at some length. The letter is in reply to one written by Gov. Northen on Sept. 15.

The Governor refused to give his letter out for publication, but it is known that the President's views on the financial question are at some length. The letter is in reply to one written by Gov. Northen on Sept. 15.

The Governor refused to give his letter out for publication, but it is known that the President's views on the financial question are at some length. The letter is in reply to one written by Gov. Northen on Sept. 15.

The Governor refused to give his letter out for publication, but it is known that the President's views on the financial question are at some length. The letter is in reply to one written by Gov. Northen on Sept. 15.

The Governor refused to give his letter out for publication, but it is known that the President's views on the financial question are at some length. The letter is in reply to one written by Gov. Northen on Sept. 15.

The Governor refused to give his letter out for publication, but it is known that the President's views on the financial question are at some length. The letter is in reply to one written by Gov. Northen on Sept. 15.

THE PRESIDENT WRITES A LETTER TO GOV. NORTHEN OF GEORGIA.

He Says He Wants a Safe and Simple Currency, and Does Not Want to Be Responsible to Any Laborer or Farmer for a Shrinkage in Purchasing Power—Within the Limits of Sound Currency He is a Friend of Silver—Announced at the Senate—No Patching of the Sherman Law.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 27.—The Constitution tomorrow will print a letter from President Cleveland to Gov. Northen, in which the President gives his views on the financial question at some length. The letter is in reply to one written by Gov. Northen on Sept. 15.

The Governor refused to give his letter out for publication, but it is known that the President's views on the financial question are at some length. The letter is in reply to one written by Gov. Northen on Sept. 15.

The Governor refused to give his letter out for publication, but it is known that the President's views on the financial question are at some length. The letter is in reply to one written by Gov. Northen on Sept. 15.

The Governor refused to give his letter out for publication, but it is known that the President's views on the financial question are at some length. The letter is in reply to one written by Gov. Northen on Sept. 15.

The Governor refused to give his letter out for publication, but it is known that the President's views on the financial question are at some length. The letter is in reply to one written by Gov. Northen on Sept. 15.

The Governor refused to give his letter out for publication, but it is known that the President's views on the financial question are at some length. The letter is in reply to one written by Gov. Northen on Sept. 15.

The Governor refused to give his letter out for publication, but it is known that the President's views on the financial question are at some length. The letter is in reply to one written by Gov. Northen on Sept. 15.

The Governor refused to give his letter out for publication, but it is known that the President's views on the financial question are at some length. The letter is in reply to one written by Gov. Northen on Sept. 15.

The Governor refused to give his letter out for publication, but it is known that the President's views on the financial question are at some length. The letter is in reply to one written by Gov. Northen on Sept. 15.

The Governor refused to give his letter out for publication, but it is known that the President's views on the financial question are at some length. The letter is in reply to one written by Gov. Northen on Sept. 15.

The Governor refused to give his letter out for publication, but it is known that the President's views on the financial question are at some length. The letter is in reply to one written by Gov. Northen on Sept. 15.

THE WEATHER PREDICTION.

For New York and its Vicinity: Fair; variable winds.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 27.—The Constitution tomorrow will print a letter from President Cleveland to Gov. Northen, in which the President gives his views on the financial question at some length. The letter is in reply to one written by Gov. Northen on Sept. 15.

The Governor refused to give his letter out for publication, but it is known that the President's views on the financial question are at some length. The letter is in reply to one written by Gov. Northen on Sept. 15.

The Governor refused to give his letter out for publication, but it is known that the President's views on the financial question are at some length. The letter is in reply to one written by Gov. Northen on Sept. 15.

The Governor refused to give his letter out for publication, but it is known that the President's views on the financial question are at some length. The letter is in reply to one written by Gov. Northen on Sept. 15.

The Governor refused to give his letter out for publication, but it is known that the President's views on the financial question are at some length. The letter is in reply to one written by Gov. Northen on Sept. 15.

The Governor refused to give his letter out for publication, but it is known that the President's views on the financial question are at some length. The letter is in reply to one written by Gov. Northen on Sept. 15.

The Governor refused to give his letter out for publication, but it is known that the President's views on the financial question are at some length. The letter is in reply to one written by Gov. Northen on Sept. 15.

The Governor refused to give his letter out for publication, but it is known that the President's views on the financial question are at some length. The letter is in reply to one written by Gov. Northen on Sept. 15.

The Governor refused to give his letter out for publication, but it is known that the President's views on the financial question are at some length. The letter is in reply to one written by Gov. Northen on Sept. 15.

The Governor refused to give his letter out for publication, but it is known that the President's views on the financial question are at some length. The letter is in reply to one written by Gov. Northen on Sept. 15.

The Governor refused to give his letter out for publication, but it is known that the President's views on the financial question are at some length. The letter is in reply to one written by Gov. Northen on Sept. 15.

The Governor refused to give his letter out for publication, but it is known that the President's views on the financial question are at some length. The letter is in reply to one written by Gov. Northen on Sept. 15.

The Governor refused to give his letter out for publication, but it is known that the President's views on the financial question are at some length. The letter is in reply to one written by Gov. Northen on Sept. 15.

MR. HENRIQUES TESTIFIES.

ELLISON PERSECUTED HIM AND HIS DAUGHTER, HE SAYS.

Before Assailing the Father Ellison He Alleged to Have Spent in the Daughter's Face Because He Rejected Him—He Threatened to Testify Against Her in Her Divorce Suit, to Publish Her Letters, and to Kill Her Father—He Described Himself as a Desperate Man, Without a Friend in the World—He Challenged Mr. Henriques to Fight a Duel.

Across a Table—Ellison Interrupts the Opening with a Singular Mellow Laugh. Had a shriek of pain or a pistol shot broken the quiet which usually prevails in Recorder Smyth's courtroom, it would have not produced a more sensational disturbance than did the harsh laugh with which Prisoner Frank Ellison interrupted the opening speech of the prosecution just as he was dramatically describing the manner in which he said Ellison savagely jabbed the iron-pointed end of his cane into the back of the neck of the witness.

The circumstances and conditions of the incident added in making it one of the most sensational that ever occurred before the "impeccable-faced" Recorder. After two days and a half of contention for his and his daughter's freedom, Ellison, one of the twelfth jurymen had been followed by that moment of silence which in exciting criminal cases is more indicative of intense interest than the occasional bursts of applause or laughter. In that moment of silence Ellison, sharply realizing that the real struggle for his release or his banishment from the world was begun, slowly colored, and his big heavy face was deeply tinged with the surging blood his will could not conquer. He realized that he was revealing his emotions, and, turning slowly in his chair, affected a yawn of boredom or indifference.

Then followed quick, anxious consultations of attorneys, shuffling of feet, and a series of shuffling of spectators hurried whispers, and one of the District Attorney's representatives, Mr. Osborne, rose, laid his formal respects to the Court, and turned to address the jury in opening for the people. It is quite probable that the dramatic incident of the day would not have been possible had not Mr. Osborne, in the opening of his address, taken the other member of the District Attorney's staff present, Mr. Wellman, been on his feet. Mr. Osborne is a Southerner, and, according to the temperament of some members of the bar from across Mason and Dixon's line, he is a Southerner, and, according to the temperament of some members of the bar from across Mason and Dixon's line, he is a Southerner.

In his opening address he had concluded his story of the interesting social relations between Ellison, the defendant, and the family of Mr. Henriques, the complaining witness. He was making an effective address, in spite of the frequent objections made by Mr. Brooke, who, in the course of his opening, had come to the story of the assault he was no longer interrupted, and he secured the close attention of the jury and the spectators who crowded the court room. His voice was the only sound that broke the silence when he reached the point in his narrative where he described Ellison's assault on the daughter of Mr. Henriques, a violent jabbing of the iron-point of his cane into his victim's face, seeking as Mr. Osborne asserted, to penetrate the brain through the eye. He was leaning far over the railing, and his voice was loud, and he was speaking in a low, intense voice, illustrating with his upraised hand how the mother of the child, who was the victim of the assault, was thrown down the stairs, when the harsh laugh started the court room and drew the attention of the jury and the spectators who crowded the court room. His voice was the only sound that broke the silence when he reached the point in his narrative where he described Ellison's assault on the daughter of Mr. Henriques, a violent jabbing of the iron-point of his cane into his victim's face, seeking as Mr. Osborne asserted, to penetrate the brain through the eye. He was leaning far over the railing, and his voice was loud, and he was speaking in a low, intense voice, illustrating with his upraised hand how the mother of the child, who was the victim of the assault, was thrown down the stairs, when the harsh laugh started the court room and drew the attention of the jury and the spectators who crowded the court room.

Mr. Osborne paused and Ellison, who had been leaning back in his chair laughing, flushed, and his face turned red. He was rather frightened manner at the young attorney who had turned toward him with a look of triumph, and he was speaking in a low, intense voice, illustrating with his upraised hand how the mother of the child, who was the victim of the assault, was thrown down the stairs, when the harsh laugh started the court room and drew the attention of the jury and the spectators who crowded the court room.

Mr. Osborne paused and Ellison, who had been leaning back in his chair laughing, flushed, and his face turned red. He was rather frightened manner at the young attorney who had turned toward him with a look of triumph, and he was speaking in a low, intense voice, illustrating with his upraised hand how the mother of the child, who was the victim of the assault, was thrown down the stairs, when the harsh laugh started the court room and drew the attention of the jury and the spectators who crowded the court room.

Mr. Osborne paused and Ellison, who had been leaning back in his chair laughing, flushed, and his face turned red. He was rather frightened manner at the young attorney who had turned toward him with a look of triumph, and he was speaking in a low, intense voice, illustrating with his upraised hand how the mother of the child, who was the victim of the assault, was thrown down the stairs, when the harsh laugh started the court room and drew the attention of the jury and the spectators who crowded the court room.

Mr. Osborne paused and Ellison, who had been leaning back in his chair laughing, flushed, and his face turned red. He was rather frightened manner at the young attorney who had turned toward him with a look of triumph, and he was speaking in a low, intense voice, illustrating with his upraised hand how the mother of the child, who was the victim of the assault, was thrown down the stairs, when the harsh laugh started the court room and drew the attention of the jury and the spectators who crowded the court room.

Mr. Osborne paused and Ellison, who had been leaning back in his chair laughing, flushed, and his face turned red. He was rather frightened manner at the young attorney who had turned toward him with a look of triumph, and he was speaking in a low, intense voice, illustrating with his upraised hand how the mother of the child, who was the victim of the assault, was thrown down the stairs, when the harsh laugh started the court room and drew the attention of the jury and the spectators who crowded the court room.

Mr. Osborne paused and Ellison, who had been leaning back in his chair laughing, flushed, and his face turned red. He was rather frightened manner at the young attorney who had turned toward him with a look of triumph, and he was speaking in a low, intense voice, illustrating with his upraised hand how the mother of the child, who was the victim of the assault, was thrown down the stairs, when the harsh laugh started the court room and drew the attention of the jury and the spectators who crowded the court room.

Mr. Osborne paused and Ellison, who had been leaning back in his chair laughing, flushed, and his face turned red. He was rather frightened manner at the young attorney who had turned toward him with a look of triumph, and he was speaking in a low, intense voice, illustrating with his upraised hand how the mother of the child, who was the victim of the assault, was thrown down the stairs, when the harsh laugh started the court room and drew the attention of the jury and the spectators who crowded the court room.